



ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

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THOMAS G. NEWMAN, EDITOR.
GEO. W. YORK, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

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Editorial Buzzings.

"Sweet as the fragrance of a bee-kissed flower,
Her gentle nature has its hidden cells
Full of rich offerings, wherever dwells
Love to all things."

Cotton is the principal source of honey in Arkansas.

The Merry Hum of the bees at night is sweet music, after enduring a hard day's work in Summer.

The Vermont Bee-Keepers' Association have had the report of the proceedings of their last convention, held at Middlebury, Vt., on Jan. 27 and 28, 1892, printed in pamphlet form. We have received a copy of it, which also contains the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association.

Insect Life, the periodical publication of the Division of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, contains among the editorial articles of its April number an account of a dangerous potato pest which has recently found its way into this country. It is known as the Potato-tuber Moth (*Lita solanella* Boisd.), and was first noticed in 1855 in Tasmania. It has been very destructive to potatoes in Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Algeria, but in this country did not attract attention until November, 1891, when it appeared in California. The remedy advised is the immediate seclusion and destruction of all infested potatoes.

This number contains also an article on "Bees of Great Value to Fruit and Seed Growers," by Mr. Frank Benton, which we will present to our readers next week. It shows conclusively the great advantage of bees to horticulturists and fruit-growers.

Mr. J. E. Pond, of North Attleboro, Mass., who is so well known to the readers of the BEE JOURNAL, has been suffering with *La Grippe* for the third time. We can sympathize with him most fully in this affliction. On April 22, he wrote the editor as follows:

I am just now getting around from *La Grippe* once more, this being my third season with it. I have had all I want. I trust you are recuperating, and hope you are able to attend again to your active labors. Long may you be able to stand at the helm, and keep the BEE JOURNAL in the right course.

J. E. POND.

The Number of men working on the World's Fair buildings is now more than 6,000. On some of the buildings work is proceeding day and night.

The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Willits, is in charge of the exhibit of that Department at the World's Columbian Exposition.

The Wiley Lie, about the manufacture of comb-honey by machinery, seems to almost possess elements of immortality, judging by the various forms in which it revives and re-appears before the reading public. The latest and newest "revised version" of that "old yarn" started years ago, is contained in the following, credited to the *Philadelphia Times*, and republished in the Clinton, Iowa, *Herald*, of March 26, 1892, and sent to us by Mr. E. J. Gunn, of Wall Lake, Iowa. The item in which is found the "lively ghost" of the Wiley misrepresentation, reads thus:

MISDIRECTED ENTERPRISE.—The constant improvement of burglars' tools is hardly an uglier adjunct of modern civilization than the rapid progress in the variety and ingenuity of food adulterations. Eggs and apples, almost alone, are still above suspicion. Cloves, tea, ground coffee, vanilla, lemon-juice and mustards are nearly as frequently imitated as dairy butter. Cheese is filled with lard, and lard with corn meal. The abolition of sugar duties has failed to stop the traffic in glucose. Candy factories use "terra alba" by tons. With an admixture of an extract from hickory buds and ginger, common treacle can be made to resemble maple syrup sufficiently close to fool nine out of ten non-specialists.

"Flavoring extracts" are made from such things as wood vinegar and coal tar, but the meanest tricks are those practiced by the venders of honey. A vile compound of glucose and stearic acid is poured into factory-made combs, and sold in dainty wooden frames, which in one case were found to consist of ligneous pasteboard—a triple combination of frauds paralleled only in a certain sample of "mustard," which an analyst found to be a compound of four different ingredients, two of which had, so to express it, been subadulterated.

It is astonishing to what a severe racking some scribblers, for the daily newspapers will subject their brains, in order to discover something that will deceive their readers. How different would be the effect of such items if the general public were well-informed concerning the *how* of honey-production, and could but see the utter impossibility of obtaining honey in the manner pre-

scribed by such visionary, oyster-brained deceivers as are employed by some newspapers to fill up their space.

The very best service any of us can do, is to endeavor to counteract the evil effects of these prevarications, by placing before the public as much information as we can regarding the way honey is produced by the bees, and show that there is no foundation in fact for the many mean misrepresentations scattered broadcast by those who are ignorant and malicious.

One of the most desirable bills introduced into Congress for this season is the postal fractional currency bill. It will, if passed, bring great relief to those who have to send money in the mails. It provides that after the first of next January no more postal notes shall be issued by the post-office department, but in their stead postal fractional currency should be issued in denominations of 5, 10, 25, 50 and 75 cents, and to be legal tender for all sums under one dollar. We hope that it will become a law. The postal notes are no more safe, and give much more trouble at both ends of the route. Let us have the fractional currency, by all means.

Furniture Polishes.—A red polish for furniture is made as follows: 16 ounces oil of turpentine; 4 drams alkanet; and 4 ounces beeswax. Digest the alkanet in the oil until sufficiently colored; then scrape the beeswax fine, and form a homogeneous mixture by digesting over a water-bath. For a pale polish, omit the alkanet. For white polish, use 1 pound of whitewax, and 32 ounces solution of potash. Boil to proper consistency.

Knife and Fork handles that may have become loosened, can be cemented again by using a mixture of four parts of rosin, one of beeswax, and one of brick-dust melted together.

The Editor has returned to his desk, and feels rested and invigorated. By husbanding his strength, he hopes to accomplish some of his daily work, and the rest "must go" to other hands. The many letters of sympathy and good wishes that have come to hand are duly appreciated, and help to make "life worth the living." The advice of Bob Burdette is timely, and should be followed: "Every day of my life," says he, "the evening is apt to find something on my programme that I haven't got to. I say, 'Maybe I won't do that to-morrow,' and as a rule, I don't. I go to sleep and forget about it. Every year closes with uncompleted work on my hands, and then that year ends that work. I'm not going to drag it along with me into the new year. I used to do that, so that about half the time I was working six weeks ago instead of to-day, and a dragging, wearisome business it was. When you die there will be unfinished work and raveled-out plans on your hands. Then what are you going to do? Take it to heaven with you, and bother and drag along with it there? Not much. Well, then, why not learn to drop some of it here? It is a lesson not so easily learned, but once learned, it is more refreshing than a glass of cool milk to the lips of the man with the grippe."

T. F. Bingham was granted another patent on his bee-smoker on April 26, 1892. It is on a new fire plate and nozzle. The latter is thus described in the patent:

In using a smoker in the management of bees, it is often necessary to force a volume of smoke down through the perpendicular combs. To do this with the line of smoke parallel with the length of the stove, requires that the stove be inverted or tipped from a horizontal to a perpendicular position, and when this is done, there is great danger of the hot coals falling from the nozzle down among the bees.

To obviate this difficulty, and to facilitate the operation of the device, I have

provided the supplemental nozzle or hood of angular form, which will direct the smoke vertically downward, while the stove is retained in a horizontal position.

After the smoke has been used for a time, the stove becomes hot, while at the same time the fresh fuel must be put in to replenish the fire. It is rather a difficult and unpleasant task to open a hot smoker, and to render this simple and easy, I have provided the wire handle. This handle consists of a wire having one end secured in or to the funnel, and coiled about the contracted nozzle or neck of the hood a number of times. The outer coils are set out from the nozzle or hood, so that the air can circulate freely between them, and they serve as a handle by which the funnel may be removed to replenish the fire. The handle, being formed entirely of coiled wire, is simple, and not liable to get out of order.

Robber Bees can be stopped, even when thoroughly under way, by wet straw or hay at the entrance. Pile it a foot thick all about the entrance, and then pour on water until everything is flooded. I have tried it a number of years, and this year saved a queenless colony thus when robbers were at it wholesale. The robbers did not attack it afterward.—*Exchange*.

A Patent was issued on April 19, 1892, on a new bee-escape, to G. H. Ashworth. His third claim is as follows:

As an improved article of manufacture, an escape comprising a case or tube, the top of which projects transversely beyond the sides of the same, said sides having sloping ends, the transverse bar arranged at one end of the case, near the top of the same, and a series of pendent guard-fingers loosely attached to said bar, and resting upon the bottom of the case, substantially as and for the purpose described.

Catalogues for 1892, are on our desk from—

Wm. H. Bright, Mazeppa, Minn.
J. W. Bittenbender, Knoxville, Iowa.
F. C. Erkel, Le Sueur, Minn.

Slip Off an' Get Some Honey.

The days are gettin' hazy with the smoke o'
forest fires,
An' they're warm, as well as lazy—for the
mockin' bird perspires
A-singin' in the blossoms—how they strain
their tender throats,
An' the hot sun shinin' on 'em makes 'em give
us meltin' notes!

It's jes' the time for dreamin' of the cool an'
shady nooks,
For rollin' up your breeches for a splash into
the brooks;
It's wishin' time, it's fishin' time—it's time to
take your ease
Where the locust sings soprano to the tenor
of the bees!

O writer, leave your inkstand an' your drowsy,
frowzy desk,
An' get out into the country, where the world
is picturesque!

O man dead set for money! O toiler in the
strife.

Slip off an' get some honey that will sweeten
up your life! —Atlanta Constitution.

The Numerous Congresses to be held in connection with the World's Fair are creating wide-spread interest, and undoubtedly will be a very important feature of the Fair. According to the general schedule now prepared, the various Congresses under the several departments will be held as follows:

May—Music and the drama, public press, medicine.

June—Temperance, moral and social reform, commerce and finance.

July—Literature, science and philosophy, education.

August—Engineering, art, government.

September—Parliament of religions, denominational congresses, Sunday rest.

October—Labor, agriculture, real estate, merchants, etc.

These great departments are in charge of general committees, which, with the advice and suggestions of persons and societies interested, arrange the programme and select the speakers, with the approval of the President of the Auxiliary.

What time will be the most appropriate for the bee-keepers to hold their Convention on the World's Fair Grounds? It is now time to begin to talk and write about it, so that when they meet in Washington next September, it may be an easy matter to determine the time.

Queries and Replies.**Beginners and the Home Market.**

QUERY 817.—In what ways can a beginner in the business avoid ruining a good honey-market already worked up by those of more experience?—Lucile.

Ask something easier.—M. MAHIN.

Sell good goods, and practice square dealing.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

Profit by their experience, and help to keep the good market up.—A. B. MASON.

By dealing "on the square," and treating everybody fair.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

Perhaps by following the plans by which they have succeeded.—C. C. MILLER.

Consult and work in harmony with those who have already built up the market.—MRS. J. N. HEATER.

By reading, writing, and thoroughly informing himself at the start, just how and what to do to secure the finest product.—A. J. COOK.

Let those of "more experience" handle his honey for him, he giving them a cent or two a pound for doing this.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

A beginner should take the advice of the experienced man, and should not undersell him. Let him apply the "golden rule."—DADANT & SON.

By producing a good article, then finding what it is worth, and selling only at that price.—J. A. GREEN.

He can avoid it by having his honey in as nice, or nicer, shape than "those of more experience," and do not undersell.—J. P. H. BROWN.

If the market has been marked up by others of more experience than yourself, you had better consult with those that have worked up the market.—E. FRANCE.

Never try to undersell the veterans, whose judgment as to the price ought to be better than yours. Compete with them in *quality* and neatness of package.—EUGENE SECOR.

By disposing of no honey in that market until he knows what good honey

is, and then by selling only first-class honey, and at the price charged by the others.—R. L. TAYLOR.

By producing honey in the very best marketable shape. Never try to make sales by *underselling*, but rely entirely on the superior goods you have to offer.—C. H. DIBBERN.

Consult with the other party at once. A honey market is very easily ruined for a time by a novice. Use the utmost care in getting your honey ready for market, and do not try to market it too soon.—H. D. CUTTING.

Sell your honey somewhere else, would be one way. Another way would be to sell your honey to the parties you mention. There will be no trouble about you finding ways, if you have an inclination to find them.—P. H. ELWOOD.

Do not offer your honey for less than the market price, for others can fall in price as fast as you can, but get your share of patronage by offering a good article in attractive shape. Be honest and prompt, and you will stand a fair chance with the rest of the world.—S. I. FREEBORN.

Do not sell at ruinous prices to anybody. Fix your price, sell your honey early, and if it does not go off readily in the market on commission, the same commission you pay to the grocer will hire good boys to peddle it to your advantage. I can sell all I produce in this market in this manner, and get ready cash.—G. L. TINKER.

First, put no honey on the market (either comb or extracted) except such as is fully "ripened," having that rich, smooth, heavy consistency so much prized by all consumers of our product. Second, have it clean, neatly put up in attractive style. Third, do not place too much on any one market, at any one time. Fourth, keep up the price, as well as the quality.—JAMES HEDDON.

I do not think that a beginner need worry himself about the matter at all. Competition would cause no injury, unless prices were cut, and a beginner ought not to do that, for with a good market, a beginner ought to feel that his goods were of as much value as his neighbor's, and ought to be ashamed to try and cut under in a field that some one else had brought into good condition.—J. E. POND.

By following precisely the methods practiced by the experienced apiarist who worked up the good market. The

way to avoid ruining such a market is to do business on an honest, *liberal* principle. Never sell an inferior article without a full understanding of its quality, and a liberal reduction of price to suit the article. Avoid all dickerings pecuniousness in your trade. Nothing will ruin a honey "home market" as effectively as the name of being stingy, and a swiveled up little man. I have given away hundreds of pounds of honey in little cups and pans, to the sick and to the poor—white and black people alike—and, while it has been a pleasure to me, nothing has advertised my honey so effectively.—G. W. DEMAREE.

For that matter, I do not see why a beginner should produce any less desirable or marketable honey than the expert, especially if he begins right, and in these times of plenty of bee-papers and bee-books, I do not see how one could hardly start wrong. But, if you are so clumsy on the start that you happen to fall down and smash a crate of nice section honey, why, just slip over and give it to some poor widow, or some one else, that has no honey, and say no more about it. See? Or if this is not what the beginner wants, and he means that he does not wish to encroach upon his neighbor's market, I suggest they get together and settle it mutually, as the beginner, if he lives there, too, has some right to the market as well as the other fellow.—MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

A beginner should read about the most approved methods, and adopt those which are the most practical and suited to his locality. Keep posted about the demands of the local honey market. Produce as much honey as possible of the "fancy grade." Keep the honey quotations up to a paying basis. Act in concert with the apiarists in the locality to elevate the pursuit. Maintain the prices already established. Put the honey on sale gradually, so as not to "glut the market," and expect success from the quality and attractiveness of the product.—THE EDITOR.

When Writing a letter be sure to sign it. Too often we get letters with the name of the post-office, but no County or State. One such came recently, and we looked into the Postal Guide and found there were places by that name in 13 States. Be sure to stamp your letter, or it may go to the dead letter office, in Washington, D. C.

Topics of Interest.

Spring Management of Bees.

E. L. PRATT.

Some time ago I explained my method of working bees by the "jumping and double entrance plans." They have proven so successful in quite a number of large apiaries in different parts of the country, that I give them again with what changes and additions that have been found advantageous in practical experience for two seasons. All who try this method are requested to make a report to the author with any suggestions that can be given from experience with them.

The first thing to be done in the Spring is to give the hives a thorough renovating. Look each colony over and see that it has a good queen and plenty of stores when equalizing operations commence.

For some reason the bees die off in some hives very much faster than in others, although the colonies were of equal strength in the Fall, and the queens equally prolific. Some queens do not do so well as others in early Spring, and unless such colonies are given some aid from the apiarist, they will amount to nothing all the season, as they cannot build up in time for the harvest.

I have found the jumping plan of equalizing the colonies as expeditious and effective as any I have ever tried.

I examine my colonies, and mark the very strong ones, and exchange stands with the weaker ones, jumping the hives over and across, back and forth, at intervals of about ten days, until I have them all of proper strength to store comb-honey, which means full of bees and brood, but very little honey.

All colonies that are found too weak to possibly build up in time, should be left out of the above operation, and set aside to be built up and re-queened later on. It is very important that all the queens be of a prolific sort, and the bees good workers, if you hope to make anything at handling bees for a living.

A colony covering three or four combs fairly well will do to work on this plan, and when a colony of this size suddenly occupies the stand of one covering six or eight combs, there is an influx of population to the weaker colony, which gives the queen in that hive courage, and she

will at once start to fill with eggs all the comb available.

Two frames of the unsealed and very young larvae should be taken from the strong colony and be given to the strengthened one as soon as sufficient bees have left to properly care for it, which will be in the afternoon, if the colonies were jumped in the morning. Leave as large a portion of the sealed and hatching brood with the strong colony, as such a large number of the bees are taken away by the change that it will not refill with young bees in time to cover the very young brood that is left. Here is where outside cases work in well, on cool nights.

We will now suppose that all the colonies are in good working condition. It is about ten days before clover opens, and everything is in readiness for a good crop of honey.

For illustration, we will suppose you have 4 good colonies of bees in prime condition, arranged in a group, one facing east, and 3 together in line facing south, but in different parts of the yard, if you please, the 3 in one place, and the fourth in another.

Ten days before the main honey-flowers open, remove colonies 1 and 3 (the two outside ones of the 3) and place them in the same relative position by the side of No. 4, so as to compel the working force from the hives 1 and 3 to enter No. 2, which should be tiered-up for extracted-honey, or arranged with two or three tiers of boxes with foundation starters. To prevent such large colonies from hanging out or swarming, they should be arranged according to the double-entrance plan, which is as follows:

Remove the top part of the front strip on a bound honey-board, and place it on a bottom-board with cleats, so that there is a bee-space above and below, with an entrance to each. Place the hives on top, and attach an Alley trap to the upper entrance, leaving the lower one open so that the bees can enter it from under the trap. By this arrangement there is always plenty of ventilation, and swarming, if it happens, is under control, as the trap will catch the queen, and the swarm will return to the hive.

It is interesting to watch a large colony of bees work through a double-entrance arranged in this manner. A large part of the bees on their way to the field make their exit through the trap above the zinc honey-board, while the loaded ones crawl into the lower entrance.

One will readily see that the ventila-

tion with such an arrangement is perfect. The entrance is never crowded, and the bees going and coming do not in the least conflict with each other. By this arrangement, extra-strong colonies will hold together without the desire to swarm.

As soon as the bees begin to fly well again from colonies 1 and 3, or in about eight or ten days, they should be jumped back to their original position by the side of No. 2, and left in this position until after the harvest is over. Colony No. 4 will thus receive extra strength, and they should have extra storing room, and the double-entrance arrangement the same as was given to No. 2. If all the hives had supers started, they should be tiered over the colonies strengthened, for completion.

Having such an extra-large force during a good honey-flow, the same bees that would have worked fairly well in their different hives, will now show what honey-gathering is.

The amount of work and expense by this plan is reduced nearly one-half, and with such rapid storing by this extra-large force, the honey is all first quality. During a moderate flow honey will come in in such quantities that one is surprised—every comb sealed full, and attached firmly to the section.

After the honey-flow is fairly over, take every ounce of honey away from all the colonies. Extract what can be gotten at in the frame, and leave the bees with as little on hand as possible, as they will not rear a large number of bees that will be consumers only. Then if you have a good Fall flow, no feeding will be necessary.

The same operation can be gone through again later in the season with the view to leaving all the colonies in good condition for Winter. Unless the Fall flow is unusual, such as from buckwheat, do not catch up the force from hives 1 and 3, but jump them simply for equalization, so that each may then gather enough for Winter stores.

All colonies that have been used for nuclei, etc., can now be doubled in to advantage. Do not try to winter any but strong colonies with plenty of stores. If the hives are properly arranged for expelling the moisture, there will be no trouble about such colonies coming out well in the Spring.

If wintered on summer stands, outside cases should be used, and the hives should stand about 14 inches from the ground. If possible, select a sheltered spot for wintering the bees outside.

Beverly, Mass.

Bee-Keeping for Women.

MRS. L. C. AXTELL.

Tons of honey go to waste every year for want of bees to gather it. Women often complain that they cannot make as much money as men, but in this pursuit they have an equal chance, and there is nothing about it but the weakest can do with a very little help from a brother, or father, or husband, and if they have a fair amount of health they can do all the work themselves. I do not write from theory, but from actual experience, having taken care of more than 100 colonies each year myself for many years.

I suppose it is the fear of stings that prevents many from engaging in it, but by clothing in such a way that a bee cannot touch you, there need not be fear of stings.

Every farm ought to contain one or more colonies of pure Italian bees to furnish the family with that most delicious sweet—pure honey.

The sons of the family care for the farm and stock, and how appropriate for the daughters to care for the chickens, turkeys and bees.

They do not require that constant care that chickens do, but from a half hour to one hour's work from six to a dozen times a year is all the time required to care for a colony which ought to bring as an average twenty or more pounds of honey each year.

Honey is very healthful, especially in all diseases of the throat and chest. It is very handy to have in the house to prepare medicine in; a cup of hot honey, slipped one tea-spoonful or so each hour, is excellent to relieve one of a cold.

It is very handy to have in the house, as it requires no cooking to prepare it for company, and it always sets the table off to lay a nice cake of it upon a glass dish, and also to fill a glass tureen with candied honey. It requires very little more food to set a beautiful table for tea; it looks very pretty and tempting to cut it up in small squares and dish out in glass sauce-dishes to each one's plate, pouring over it a rich cream.

Some think they cannot eat honey, but if they will try white clover honey, candied, with cream or milk poured over it, I think they will find that it will agree with them.—*Farmers' Voice*.

Roseville, Ills.

Grading of Comb-Honey.

W. L. MARSHALL.

I will try to give our Nebraska rule for grading honey, both comb and extracted. We do not think hard of any who will try and establish a set of rules, especially for their own benefit, and, therefore, we cannot blame those who live in the beautiful basswood locality of Wisconsin, or the clover fields of other places, for thinking that their white honey is the only honey that should be put in first grade.

"White," in this State, does not amount to much; that is, it does not wear well; and for any one to try to make a Nebraskan think that your white honey is as good as our heart's-ease honey, would be sheer nonsense.

If I were to send one of you to the store after some good butter, and would tell you to get nothing but the best, would you inquire for the whitest butter they had, without paying any attention to flavor or odor? I think not. You would be very apt to taste it, and smell of it, and then take the kind that tasted best to you.

I do not believe you would mark all your nice red apples "third class," or your nice yellow peaches "second class" just because they did not happen to be white.

Now, then, looking at the matter in this light, let me give my way of grading comb-honey.

My best grade is called "gilt edge," and contains nothing but the finest and best of $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ sections, filled with the finest flow of heart's-ease honey, nicely capped, and with even surface. Grade No. 1 may contain any other honey, such as basswood, clover, golden-rod, Spanish-needle, orange, buckwheat, etc., but must be well-filled, nicely capped, and honey to be of good body. Any sections that have not been well filled, or having crooked combs, or in any way not up to No. 1, should be kept at home, and by doing this you will always have a good market for your honey.

Extracted-honey, in this State, is graded much the same as comb-honey, by placing heart's-ease at the head of the list; then follows basswood and clover, then sage.

In order to prove the quality of our Nebraska heart's-ease honey, I am willing to furnish one $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ section filled according to my idea of "gilt edge" honey, and let any man, or number of

men, east of the Missouri river, or west of the Rocky Mountains, furnish one $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ section filled with clover, basswood or sage honey, then send them to any responsible person, who is not a producer of honey, and let him compare, and then judge.

Crab Orchard, Nebr.

Prevention of After-Swarms.

S. E. MILLER.

On page 386, Mr. Theodore Heiss says: "By introducing a virgin queen, about two days old, all queen-cells will be destroyed by that queen."

I wish to say that I fear this will not always be the case, for often when the bees are intent upon swarming a second or third time, they will not allow even a queen, hatched from one of their own cells, to destroy the remaining queen-cells, neither will they allow more than one queen to emerge from the cell even though many of the queens have gnawed away the cappings, and are ready to step out and assert their rights.

Again, Mr. Heiss says it advances brood-rearing from 10 to 15 days. I do not see how this would advance brood-rearing as much as 15 days, for, as a rule, colonies have sealed queen-cells when they swarm, and the furthest advanced of these will hatch in about 7 days or less. Add to this 2 days, the age of the virgin queen that he proposes to introduce, and it gives us 9 days.

Allowing that each of these queens would mate when 5 days old, and commence laying in 5 days more (which is quite reasonable to suppose), we have gained only 9 days, for the one is only 9 days older than the other.

But the point that I wish to get at is this: In my opinion and experience there is nothing gained by advancing brood-rearing at such a time. Generally bees swarm just when we have the heaviest flow of nectar, which lasts from 3 to 6 weeks in most localities. In the majority of localities I should say less than 4 weeks. Therefore, the bees reared from eggs laid at this time, instead of being producers, will be only consumers, both in the brood state and after they have hatched, for we all know that it takes 21 days from the time the egg is laid until the bee emerges from the cell. Add to this from 10 to 14 days (the age at which bees commence to gather nectar), and you will see that these bees only come on the

stage of action in time to help consume what has been gathered by the older ones, and at a time when there is little or nothing to be gathered. Locality, length of honey-flow, and other circumstances, should guide us in this.

My way of preventing after-swarms is one that is well known, and I think as good as any. Look through the hive and examine each comb carefully after the swarm is cast; select one of the best cells and leave it, and destroy all others. In about 5 days more look over the combs again and destroy all cells that have been started, leaving of course the one first selected. By the time this queen hatches and commences to lay, the bees will have given up the idea of swarming, unless the colony is too crowded, or the honey-flow continues longer than usual.

In this way you have a good queen reared by natural swarming, and under normal conditions, that in all probability will be far superior to any queen reared by most of the artificial or unnatural means now employed by bee-keepers. Should this colony from any cause, such as unexpected flow of nectar, cast a swarm later, the swarm will be equal to a prime first swarm, and cannot properly be called an after-swarm.—*Farm, Field and Stockman*.

Bluffton, Mo.

Four and Five Banded Bees.

J. E. POND.

I see by the BEE JOURNAL that an idea has obtained among some, that "four and five banded bees" are a new product. One man says he bred such in 1890. Now, as a matter of fact, such bees have been bred for years. The first I ever knew or heard of were bred in my own apiary in 1869, from a queen I bought when just mated, from Wm. O. Sweet, of Mansfield, Mass., in the Spring of 1869, and sold in the Summer of 1870 to Henry Alley, of Wenham, Mass., the "oldest queen-breeder" now alive, I believe.

The mother of the queen I sold to Mr. Alley was the progeny of an imported queen, and was bought by Mr. Sweet from a Connecticut queen-breeder.

Since that time the "Albinos" have been boomed to a big extent, but I never saw any so-called "Albinos" that were yellower than those I mention as being bred in my own yard.

I have no desire to discuss the

"Albino" question; I simply state a fact coming within my own observation. I will say, however, that those four and five banded bees, and they were a majority of the colony, were nearly as gentle as flies, were large and hardy, and possessed as good honey-gathering qualities as any bees I ever saw.

I do not know whether others found "four and five banded bees" earlier than the time I have stated, neither do I write the above as a claim of priority in the matter, but as Mr. Wallace, on page 551, asks "who was the first to produce them?" I answer as above to give what light I can on the matter.

North Attleboro, Mass.

Some Spring-Time Bee-Notes.

C. H. DIBBERN.

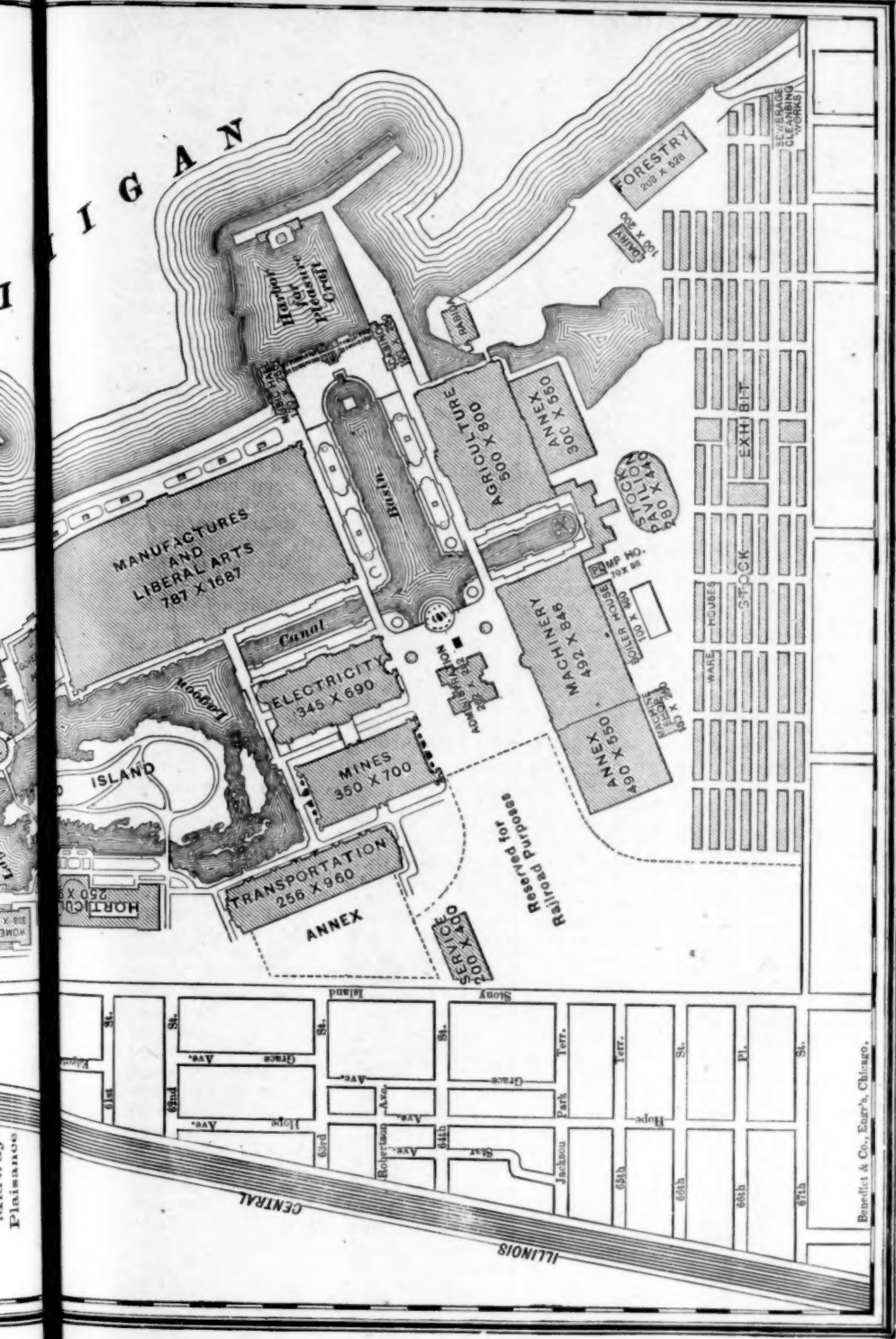
When we wrote our last notes for April 1, the outlook was rather gloomy for both bees and the clover, as the weather was dry, with hard freezing nights, and thawing days. Since then the prospects have improved greatly, as we have had plenty of rain, and it now turns out that the white clover has not been greatly damaged. All danger from severe freezing is now over, and bee-keepers can once more look forward to an old-time season.

The bees came out of winter quarters in a very discouraging condition, about one-fifth being dead, and the rest in not a very flourishing condition. The Mill Creek apiary was put out on March 28, fully two weeks earlier than last year, and were found in rather better condition than those at the home place. This we attribute to the fact that they were supplied with a better quality of honey.

That cave cellar seems to be a better place, too, than the cellar we have under the honey-house, for some reason. One reason of this, we think, is that the Mill Creek cellar is covered over with some 18 inches of soil, with a roof on top of that, thus maintaining a warmer, and more even temperature. The brick walls at the home place, seem to draw a great deal of moisture, and during the Winter a good deal of mold collects.

Another year we shall run a stove-pipe to the bottom of this cellar, and connect with the chimney above for ventilating purposes. This we think will help matters very much, but of course the great trouble this Winter was the honey-dew for Winter stores.

(Continued on page 610).



One thing we have discovered this Winter, is that the bees have consumed about twice as much of the honey-dew as they usually do of good honey. For this reason we have lost a few good colonies from starvation, soon after putting them out.

FEEDING PARTLY-FILLED SECTIONS.

Since about the first of April we have been doing some liberal feeding, and hope to build up the bees rapidly in that way. We have plenty of sections partly filled with honey-dew and dark honey, that we will be glad to get rid of, and this we will give back to the bees as fast as they can take care of it.

We had intended to give a few sections to each hive every night when the weather was warm, but soon found that it was entirely too slow. Besides, this would expose the sections to rain and robber bees too much, if not closely watched.

We now put 40 of these partly-filled sections in a case, put a queen-excluding honey-board on both top and bottom, and put the whole under the hive body. You see the upper board will prevent the queen from laying eggs in the sections, and the lower board will in a measure be a guard against robber bees. We do not know just how long it will take the bees to empty the cases, but do not think it will take over a week or ten days in fair weather. We expect to feed from 30 to 40 lbs. to each colony, by the time white clover blooms.

We have tried feeding honey in sections and brood-combs, by exposing a good deal of it at a time, during pleasant days, but do not like it. If the honey is exposed some distance from hives, there is no great trouble from robbing, neither do they get cross, as they usually do when robbing. They tear the combs badly, however, and the colonies that should get the most, generally get the least. Then, too, should a shower come along, the combs and sections usually get wet, and the sections become loose-jointed and weather-stained.

LOSS OF BEES IN WINTERING.

About 20 per cent. of our bees have died in wintering, which is the heaviest loss we have had for many years. However, we hear of others losing nearly all, so perhaps we have not fared so badly after all. Even bees that were well packed out-doors where they could fly every few days, have suffered nearly as badly as any. Now, if all the trouble was not caused by the honey-dew, will

some one tell us what did? The cold certainly did not kill them, as we have wintered bees almost without any loss in much colder weather.

SPRING PACKING AND FOUNDATION.

To help the bees to build up rapidly, we are doing some Spring packing. A part we are packing on from four to six combs in a second story, hive. Others we give a section-case filled with leaves, and dry blue-grass. This packing will be left on until we want to put on the cases for surplus honey.

If a part of your bees have died, consider yourself as lucky, clean up the hives, and store them away for future use. All the good, straight worker-comb should be carefully saved; if there is much drone or old crooked black comb, it had better be rendered into beeswax. It is very difficult to keep brood-comb over an entire Summer without being ruined by the moth. Better use up all the old combs for early swarms, as the bees can take much better care of them than we can.

Dadant says in his catalogue, that he does not recommend any foundation for large, deep frames, without wiring, excepting the heavy. Correct. We are now melting up combs where the foundation stretched so badly that about one-third is drone-comb. They are also apt to be crooked and wavy at the lower edge.

A FEW APIARIAN EXPECTATIONS.

This year we expect a crop of nice clover honey. We expect to have the bees store it in snow-white sections, filled with extra-thin foundation. We shall place the sections in cases holding forty, protected by wood strips, so the bees cannot touch the outside of the sections to soil the wood. We shall use wood separators the full width of the sections, to compel the bees to build straight combs.

When the bees swarm, we expect the bees to hive themselves, whether we are present or not—no one need stay away from church on their account. When the honey is ready to come off, we shall slip one of our new bee-escapes a under case, and let the bees file out. When convenient we will carry the honey in on our honey-cart. We shall pack it into nice new shipping-cases, and there will be little scraping of sections to do. We shall very carefully brand each case with the kind of honey, weight, etc. Carefully put a tag on each case, with shipping directions, and carefully haul

it to the station, and then—trust it to the mercy of the freight smashers.

Finally, when the returns come in, maybe we will have money enough to buy shoes for wife and babies.—*Western Plowman.*

Millan, Ills.

Queens with Clipped Wings, Etc.

H. C. M'KENZIE.

I would be pleased to have the following questions answered in the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*:

1. I want to clip my queens' wings this Spring, provided I can do so without running any risk of losing them. Would it be possible, if their wings are clipped, to catch them as they come out by setting a box, with a solid bottom, and sides made of wire screening extending up 3 or 4 inches, and turned over 1 or 2 inches at the top toward the inside, and placed under the alighting-board?

My idea is, that when the queen comes out with the swarm, she would fall off of the alighting-board into the box, as it would extend all around the alighting-board, and that with the edges turned in at the top, she would not be likely to get out before she was found. Is this practicable?

HONEY FOR COLONIES IN BROOD-REARING.

2. How much honey will it take to last a colony of bees, that will occupy 5 Simplicity frames, 2 weeks in brood-rearing time, in Spring? How many square inches of comb surface, counting both sides of the comb?

Steelton, Pa.

[Dr. C. C. Miller, of Marengo, Ills., to whom the foregoing questions were referred, replies to them as follows:—Ed.]

1. Your plan is one devised years ago by the lamented Quinby. Although tried by a good many, I do not think any one uses it now. I am not sure just why it did not work satisfactorily. Although I never tried it myself, I should expect the queen, sometimes, at least, to crawl up over the horizontal wall of the "queen-yard," as this box was called. Often the queen does not attempt to leave by going straight forward in the direct line of the mass of workers, but climbs up the sides of the hive, in which case she might not get into the queen-yard at all.

But if you want the queen imprisoned when she issues, you can accomplish it more satisfactorily by the aid of the Alley queen-and-drone trap, with the advantage in this case that when the queen issues she may be kept there in the trap, so that you may find her there in the evening; whereas with the queen-yard you may not know anything about the issuing of a swarm, as there is nothing to hinder her from going right back into the hive.

With a single colony of bees, or with colonies far enough apart, I should feel pretty safe about a wing-clipped queen without any queen-yard, for in the majority of cases she would return to the hive, or, if she should not return, you would be likely to find her at no great distance with a cluster of workers.

2. I have several answers to your second question. One answer is: More than you would think. If you have never given the matter close attention, you would be surprised to find how much honey is used in two weeks' brood-rearing, when a colony is doing its level best. I have sometimes found a colony entirely destitute of stores, when two weeks previous they seemed to have abundance.

Another answer is: Your question is rather indefinite. A colony may occupy five frames, and have the whole five filled with brood, or there may be no more brood than could be crowded on three frames. And of course there may be a good deal of difference in the number of bees.

But perhaps the best answer is: I don't know. Perhaps some of the fraternity have been making careful observations on this point, and can give us some definite information. To give them a better opportunity, I will make a guess, and my guess will be open for correction. I should estimate that a colony well occupying five combs with brood, might use in two weeks' time 200 square inches of comb-honey, counting both surfaces, if the comb was not more than an inch thick.

At first sight, it may seem that very little experimenting might easily determine the exact amount, but I am afraid it would not be so very easy a task. For the amount consumed not only involves that which they take from the combs of last year's storing, but as well that which they gather from the flowers. If there should be no honey gathered from the flowers, then it would be comparatively easy to decide how much had been used from the combs, but in that case breeding would receive a heavy

check, and less than the usual amount of stores be used.

Supposing that my guess of 200 inches is correct (and it may be very wide of the mark), it does not follow that 200 inches would ever be necessary, and I do not think it would. If, for example, fruit bloom is yielding well, there may be more gathered every day from that source than is used in brood-rearing. On the other hand, if nothing is yielding, less brood will be reared, and less than the 200 inches will be required.

Whatever may be the true answer to the question, I am not so sure that it would be so very useful to know it, for I believe it is best at all times to have quite a margin ahead, and I believe in having in the hive at all times a good deal more honey than you are sure they need.—C. C. MILLER.

Mr. Enas and California Bee-Keepers.

W. A. PRYAL.

California bee-keepers of a few years ago knew Mr. J. D. Enas quite well through his writings to several of the bee-papers, and the press of that State. He lived on a mountain ranch some four or five miles out of Napa City, in a region where grapes and other fruits grew to perfection. It was while growing fruits and farm and garden truck that he discovered that bees did well in the hills of Napa county.

He increased his few colonies to many, and in time had a respectable apiary, that is, from a northern California point of view, for it must be remembered that the central and upper portions of the State are not noted for producing bees or honey to any great extent. His honey was of a very excellent quality, and as he put it on the market in the most gilded form, it sold readily at a fair price.

Through Mr. Enas' writings he began to receive requests for hives and other supplies. He was not in the hive business, not having the machinery to make them. Still he set to work to build up an apiarian supply trade. The business expanded until at the time of his death, four years ago, it was fairly large, and gave promise of being the largest in the State. He had purchased hive and section making machinery, all to be operated by steam power. So important had his bee and supply business become that the farm and garden were neglected;

in fact, it paid to let them go to look after the former.

When he died, he left all this machinery, and a large stock of extractors, foundation mills, smokers, and other implements. The supply business could not be kept up, for there was no one to attend to it, except his wife and daughters. They were unable to do so, and consequently the supplies were left unsold, and the machinery unused. The ranch was attended by hired help, and sustained the family.

But a sadder blow yet remained for this family. The children's cup of sorrow was not yet emptied to its dregs. This loss came to them last November, when the mother—the widow of the bee-keeper who did so much for the Californian apiarian supply business, died! She left five children, nearly all girls. This stroke of Grim Death was the signal, as it were, for the family to break up. The home of the Enases—the home of the honey-bee, and contentment in the Napa hills—was to be left, perhaps for ever.

Most of the children went to live with their uncle in San Francisco, and some with a married sister in Oakland. The ranch was rented out, pending the settlement of the estate.

Some 9 or 10 years ago it was my pleasure to make Mr. Enas' acquaintance in Oakland, while he was on a visit to that city. I found him a pleasant and intelligent New England gentleman, and I should judge that he was then about 55 years of age. I had never met any member of his family until the present week. It was but a few days previous to that event that I was apprised of the death of Mrs. Enas. From the daughter, I then met, I learned that there was a large quantity of supplies, all in good condition—in fact, nearly all new, which, she as administratrix of the estate of her mother, wished to sell at considerable sacrifice.

I write this unbeknown to the young lady mentioned, in truth, unknown to any of the family, and I wish to suggest to the bee-keepers of this coast, that here is a case where they have an excellent opportunity of showing that fraternal spirit which exists in the breast of all true bee-keepers, especially among Californians, who are particularly kind-hearted. Here is a chance of helping these unfortunate children, and in a way that will not smack of charity.

There may be articles among the bee-supplies which you need, and you will be doing well to write and find out what

supplies are offered, and if you find what you want, send for it. They are all offered at great bargains.

This case should appeal to us all. Kindly remember it.

Address Miss M. E. Enas, 119 Hill St., San Francisco, Calif., for any information desired.

Statistics on Honey, Etc.

JOHN HANDEL.

I was much pleased at the way you, Mr. Editor, expressed yourself in regard to the proposed bounty on sugar, on page 439. Here is an article which I wrote for the *Savanna Journal*, and was published on March 10, 1892, on the unfairness in reporting the honey industry:

"How the annual agricultural statistics are gathered, by whom, and for what purpose, are questions which the producer should consider. That a certain class is benefited by the act, I do not doubt; that it is not the producer is a fact which no one can deny. Why our agricultural and home papers publish the reports free of charge, is what puzzles me. That some of these reports do not come anywhere near the truth I can prove. That most of them were not intended to be true I have reason to believe.

"To show why I complain, I will take for example the official report of the amount and value of honey produced in Carroll county in 1891. Although I acknowledge that that year was a poor season for honey, yet if you will excuse me this time for 'blowing hard,' I will say, and I am able to prove that my crop alone will amount to more than that report (as published in the papers) gives the whole county credit for. If the same misrepresentation is practiced throughout the Union, as Carroll county has done in reporting her honey crop, then we need not wonder why Uncle Sam was persuaded to disregard our industry, and combine with the manufacturer of sugar to crowd this insignificant competitor to the wall. It is only by misrepresenting our industry that Uncle Sam agreed to put his hand in my pocket and take out a part of the profit and give it to my competitor, the sugar manufacturer.

"Now, I am not lobbying for a bounty on honey. The bee-keepers are, as a general thing, as honest and industrious as the bees they keep, and are able to

stand their ground even against cut-throat competition. What we demand is an honest count of the value of our product, and if that shows that the industry is not worth protecting against robbers, then we will step out and take our chances with other small fry. In the meantime the people of this country should haul in that shingle which reads, 'Equal rights for all, and special privileges to none.'"

Savanna, Ills.

Trade-Mark for Bee-Keepers.

THOS. JOHNSON.

I have read some of the correspondence to the *BEE JOURNAL* in regard to establishing a uniform trade-mark for marking honey in different forms, and some urged that the Bee-Keepers' Union should take some action in regard to the matter. I should bitterly oppose such action, for the reason that such mark would be very quickly used by every counterfeiter of honey, if there are such.

I use three rubber stamps in my business. The first I stamp on all correspondence, which prints my name and address, and business.

I purchase the best No. 1 sections, made of the whitest lumber, and stamp all sections with "Pure Comb Honey, from," etc. In putting up extracted-honey in different forms, I use a stamp reading "Pure Extracted-Honey, from," etc.

The three stamps, one ink-pad, and one bottle of ink, cost \$3.25, delivered at my express office.

The foregoing stamps I use for my own private trade-mark, and I ask no other.

Right here I want to call attention to the following facts:

You all have more or less good ladies in your immediate neighborhood, that have the reputation of making the best butter (clean and neat). When they take their butter to market, you all know that it commands the best price, and sells at a premium. Furthermore, I have seen some merchants buy the article of a few pounds, and sell a few hundred pounds, and not 10 per cent. of the butter he sold was as represented, for the reason the good ladies had no way to distinguish their butter from any other. Just so with the honey trade.

You have all ample time to prepare for the honey flow and trade for the year

1892. Select your own private trademark, and put nothing but a No. 1 article on your market, and you will soon find out that your private mark will be your protection, and a guide for the consumers to go by. Pretty soon you will find them saying, "I would rather pay 25 cents a pound for Mr. A's brand of goods than pay 10 cents for something that I do not know who produced it."

I caution you to be sure not to equalize the stores, and feed sugar to your bees while there is a honey-flow, so that you can "back up" your honey, and prove to your customers that it is as represented.

Coon Rapids, Iowa.

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

Time and place of meeting.

1892.
May 11.—Ionia, at Ionia, Mich.
H. Smith, Sec., Ionia, Mich.
May 12.—Connecticut, at Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. W. E. Riley, Sec., Waterbury, Conn.
May 17.—Northern Illinois, at Harlem, Ills.
D. A. Fuller, Sec., Cherry Valley, Ills.
May 28.—Haldimand, at Nelles' Corners, Ont.
E. C. Campbell, Sec. Cayuga, Ont.
Oct. 7.—Utah, at Salt Lake City, Utah.
John C. Swaner, Sec., Salt Lake City, Utah.
1893.
Jan. 13, 14.—S.W. Wisconsin, at Boscobel, Wis.
Benj. E. Rice, Sec., Boscobel, Wis.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.—THE EDITOR.

North American Bee-Keepers' Association

PRESIDENT—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.
SECRETARY—W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.

National Bee-Keepers' Union.

PRESIDENT—James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.
SEC'Y AND MANAGER—T. G. Newman, Chicago.

Bee and Honey Gossip.

Do not write anything for publication on the same sheet of paper with business matters, unless it can be torn apart without interfering with either part of the letter.

Bees in Eastern Iowa.

I put into winter quarters, last Fall, 66 colonies of bees in good condition. Some were put into the cellar, and some

in a house I built as an experiment. I have now 38 colonies left. I could not see any difference in the cellar or house wintering, as the loss was about equal. I never had losses other years when they had food enough; but this Spring I had colonies die with a gallon of bees and 30 pounds of honey. I cannot account for it, and I find I have something to learn yet. I would like to hear reports from other eastern Iowa bee-keepers.

THOS. O. HINES.

Anamosa, Iowa, April 22, 1892.

Health, Wealth and Contentment.

There are three things that every bee-keeper needs, and the greatest of these is contentment. Doolittle's book on queen-rearing, and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL will make you *wise*, because they are full of *wisdom*; *wealthier*, because they teach how to produce the largest crop of honey, and how to rear the best of queens; *contented*, because you will be satisfied that you will have the best. The bee-keeper who has the right kind of wisdom never makes the same mistake twice.

Buffalo, N. Y.

J. W. TEFFT.

Clamp for Standing Frames.

I send you one of my clamps (No. 2), adjustable to 8, 7, 6 or 5 standing frames, for any hive now in use. It is simple, cheap, strong and durable. I have tested it to my satisfaction, and find it uniformly safe in reversing or handling hives in any way. I think it ought to satisfy any one who wants a little comfort in working among his bees.

ERNEST GUNN.

Wall Lake, Iowa.

[This ingenious contrivance consists of an iron ratchet and two pieces of bent wire. It will hold the frames tightly, and can be made for a trifle. It is placed in our Museum.—Ed.]

Bee-Keeping in Tennessee.

I have been located in the region of the Cumberland mountains for four years, using the box-hive. The second year I used the one-pound sections, 27 to the case, which I put on top of the box-hive, after boring a 2-inch auger-hole through the top of the hive to permit the bees to pass into the section-case. I found even this a great improve-

ment. My bees averaged about 70 pounds per colony. I now have 52 colonies, having lost only 2 colonies the past Winter. We have four months of working season for bees here, with a fine variety of forest flowers—first the black locust, the poplar, basswood, sumac, and sourwood, all of which are plentiful. I have purchased 300 acres of forest near some fine clover farms. My bees are all blacks except 2 colonies, which are said to have produced 100 pounds of comb-honey each the past season. I expect to give bee-keeping a fair trial.

W. M. SCRUGGS.

Tracy City, Tenn., April 16, 1892.

Bee-Keeping in Oklahoma.

I have 4 colonies of Italian bees in good condition by feeding last Fall. I think this is a pretty fair bee country now, and it will be better in the near future, owing to alfalfa, which, I think, will be a staple crop here. There is a continuous light flow of wild honey from March to November. First is elm; second, wild plum; third, dwarf wild plum, and plum and redbud all together; fourth, the dwarf dogwood; fifth, a species of dwarf willow, in May, which yields heavily for about 20 days; then we have the "chitem" tree, which yields nectar quite freely in July. We have various wild flowers that yield more or less all through the Summer, and plenty of golden-rod in the Fall. Bees did not do very well last season, on account of too much rain in June and July, and too little in the Fall.

RUFUS WILLIAMS.

Crescent City, Okla., April 25, 1892.

Changeable Weather—Basswood.

During the past Winter the weather was very changeable here, and in January my bees were very uneasy; I think that was the worst month with bees here. I put 50 colonies into the cellar, and took out 28, and they are down to 25 now. Some of my bees died with lots of good honey in their hives, and a good part of them run short of stores. They all had as many pounds of stores as the Winter before, and one year ago my bees came through in good condition. Mr. Snow, one of my neighbors, put in 125 colonies last Fall, and has now 65 left. The wind has been in the east nearly all the time here for the last 30 days, and so chilly that it would take the native Punic bees to stand the bleak winds this Spring. Heavy colonies are

all right, but the weak ones are starving with the cold.

I see on page 544, Mr. J. C. Lillibridge thinks the basswood yields must be larger in Illinois than in Pennsylvania. I am not acquainted with Mr. Lillibridge, but I was in Port Allegany, Pa., 12 years ago last New Years, and I used to live in Eldrid, McKean county, Pa., before the war; if I remember rightly, the most of the honey timber is hemlock trees, with other timber, that bees do not get much honey from.

MARK D. JUDKINS.

Osakis, Minn., April 27, 1892.

No Other Fills its Place.

I cannot do without the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. I take four other bee-papers, but the BEE JOURNAL comes once a week, and none of the others fills its place. Bees are swarming now.

J. D. GIVENS.

Lisbon, Tex., April 20, 1892.

Wintered Fairly Well.

My bees did fairly well the past Winter, though I lost 25 per cent., but had I been home to look after them I think I would not have lost so many, if any. It is a very cold Spring here; the fruit is just beginning to blossom. I hope we may have a better season for honey than the last was.

D. E. NORTON.

Independence, Mo., April 28, 1892.

Prefers the Italian Bees.

I notice on page 549, that Mr. P. D. Jones says that the black bees are the best for comb-honey, yet he will keep on buying Italian queens, when he is convinced that the blacks are the best, and they are the cheapest by far, ranging in price from 25 cents to 50 cents each. How does he keep his black bees pure? I will admit that a good hybrid bee will gather nearly as much honey as an Italian, and more than any native bee of America. I wonder if Mr. Jones' black bees do not build "steps" in their comb-honey, or does he have a continual honey-flow? If not, I think his comb-honey is very wavy, caused by the bees capping cells not drawn the same length as those in a flow of honey; and, above all, the black bees will let the moth into their hives, besides swarming to death. These are my reasons for not preferring the black bees, and I do not order black queens, because I think the Italians are the best.

F. C. WHITE.

Farmers' Valley, Nebr.

Wavelets of News.

Which Way to Face the Hives.

Hives should face the east or south-east, should be painted outside, but not inside (white is the best color), and if possible should be protected from the north and northwest winds with some kind of windbreak. Bees do better in the open sunshine than in the shade, but we do not work with them when the mercury registers over 100°.—*Exchange.*

Prompt Work.

Plan your season's work in advance, as far as you possibly can, and when your plans are laid, make preparations for carrying them out promptly. Do not put off the manufacture or repair of hives, stands, sections, or anything of that sort, until the very moment they are needed, for then you will either have to do without them entirely at the time they are most desirable, or stop in the midst of other important work, to do a little piece of business that should have had attention six months ago.—*Exch.*

One and Inseparable.

In England, a fruit-grower was surprised to find that in one corner of his garden, in which were placed colonies of bees, the trees were heavily laden with fruit, while those more remote had set very sparingly. Then he called to mind the circumstance of its being very dark and foggy during the blooming of the trees, so that the bees flew but a short distance from their hives.

The proprietor of a cherry orchard in California found that his trees did not bear remunerative crops after the flat of the raisin-growers, banishing the bees to a distant canyon. Being convinced of the necessity of bees to fertilize the bloom, he procured some colonies, located them in his orchard, and then realized satisfactory returns. Horticulturists and apiarists are like the American Union—one and inseparable.—*Exchange.*

Handle Bees Carefully.

In handling bees, the greatest possible care should be used not to crush any of them, not only because the life of every bee is valuable, but because if you crush a bee she gives off the poisonous smell, and this irritates her companions

and they will become cross, which will result in a person getting stung badly if he is not well protected with a bee-vell, etc.

In manipulating hives, sections, etc., do not jar the hives any more than you can possibly help, for this irritates the bees. Many could account for getting stung, to a lack of care on their part along this line. I once employed a man who was constantly jarring the hives in putting on the covers and taking them off, and, say what I would, it did not seem to make any difference with him; consequently, I had to turn him off, much to my regret, for he was just such a man as I liked in every other respect.

While he was with me for a week, the bees became so irritable that I could not go into the yard without being saluted by angry bees—while before I could pass all over the apiary bare-headed, and not be noticed by the bees at all.—G. M. DOOLITTLE, in *Rural Home*.

How to Move Bees.

We have recently had occasion to move our bees a distance of about a mile, and it was accomplished with but little loss. A cool day was selected, cold enough to prevent the bees flying much, and yet not so cold as to make the combs very brittle. They were previously prepared for removal by reducing the space occupied, to Winter size, and placing two half-inch square sticks across the top of the brood frames, with the burlap cover over that. We then removed the upper story of the hive and placed the cover over the brood apartments, and fastened it on with small cleats, also cleating the bottom board to the brood apartment in the same manner. A piece of wire cloth was then fastened over the entrance, when all were ready to start.

On the day selected for moving, the bees were loaded into a wagon with five or six inches of straw in the bottom of the bed, and as the roads were soft and not lumpy, by driving carefully we got through all right. It turned cooler the next day, and our bees were confined to the hives three days, and then on a warm day following, the wire cloth was carefully removed from the entrances, and a shingle placed against the hive in such a manner that the bees leaving the hive in a hurry would fly against the shingle, and thus be reminded to "look a leedle oud."—*Exchange.*

Extra Combs are handy to have in stock—at least three for each hive.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

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ALFRED H. NEWMAN,

BUSINESS MANAGER.

Special Notices.

Send us one new subscription, with \$1.00, and we will present you with a nice Pocket Dictionary.

The date on the wrapper-label of this paper indicates the end of the month to which you have paid. If that is past, please send us a dollar to pay for another year.

Systematic work in the Apiary will pay. Use the Apiary Register. It costs:

For 50 colonies (120 pages)	\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages)	1 25
" 200 colonies (420 pages)	1 50

As there is another firm of "Newman & Son" in this city, our letters sometimes get mixed. Please write *American Bee Journal* on the corner of your envelopes to save confusion and delay.

YOU NEED an Apiary Register, and should keep it posted up, so as to be able to know all about any colony of bees in your yard at a moment's notice. It devotes two pages to every colony. You can get one large enough for 50 colonies for a dollar, bound in full leather and postage paid. Send for one before you forget it, and put it to a good use. Let it contain all that you will want to know about your bees—including a cash account. We will send you one large enough for 100 colonies for \$1.25; or for 200 colonies for \$1.50. *Order one now.*

Supply Dealers desiring to sell our book, "Bees and Honey," should write for terms.

We Club the American Bee Journal and the Illustrated Home Journal, one year for \$1.35. Both of these and Gleanings in Bee Culture, for one year for \$2.15.

If You Have any honey to sell, get some Honey Almanacs and scatter in your locality. They will sell it all in a very short time.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker, is a new 50-page pamphlet, which details fully the author's new system of bee-management in producing comb and extracted-honey, and the construction of the hive best adapted to it—his "Nonpareil." The book can be had at this office for 25c.

Please send us the names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you.

When talking about Bees to your friend or neighbor, you will oblige us by commending the BEE JOURNAL to him, and taking his subscription to send with your renewal. For this work we will present you with a copy of the Convention Hand-Book by mail, postpaid. It sells at 50 cents.

HONEY AND BEESWAX MARKET.

CHICAGO, Apr. 30.—Fancy comb honey is selling at 16c.; choice, 14@15c. Other grades 10@13c. Extracted, scarce, good demand, at 7@7½c. Beeswax, active sale, 28c.
S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

NEW YORK, Apr. 30.—No demand for comb honey excepting fancy white. Quite a stock on the market of off grades and buckwheat. New Southern extracted arriving and sells at from 70@75c. per gallon for choice; 65@70c. for common. Beeswax quiet but firm at 27@29
HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,
28-30 West Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Apr. 30.—Demand light, supply large. Prices: No. 1 white comb, 13@14c.; No. 2 white, 10@12c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 6@6½c.; dark, 5c. Beeswax—Demand good, supply light. Price, 22@27c.
CLEMONS, MASON & CO.,
Cor. 4th and Walnut Sts.

CINCINNATI, Apr. 30.—Demand is slow for comb with good supply. Price, 12@15c. Demand for extracted is fair at 5@8c.

Beeswax is in good demand, at 25@27c. for good to choice yellow.

C. F. MUTH & SON,
Cor. Freeman & Central Aves.

NEW YORK, Apr. 30.—Demand for honey is very moderate, supply good, exceeding the demand. There is little demand for fancy 1-lbs. Market pretty well cleaned up of that grade, but plenty of fair. Prices: Comb, clover, 8@12c.; buckwheat, 7@9c. Extracted, clover, 6½@7c.; buckwheat, 5½@6c. Beeswax—Demand fair, supply plenty for demand, at 27@29
CHAS. ISRAEL & BROS., 110 Hudson St.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Apr. 30.—Demand poor, supply light of comb. Fancy 1-lbs., 12@13c.; dark, 8@9c. Extracted, white, 7c.; dark, 5@6
No beeswax on the market.

HAMBLIN & BEARSS, 514 Walnut St.

DETROIT, Apr. 30.—The demand is slow, and supply fair, and will be absorbed by time new crop comes. Comb, 11@12½c. Extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax—Demand moderate, supply fair; price, 27@28c.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

CHICAGO, Apr. 30.—Demand fair and supply short on fancy stock. Comb, 14@15c. Extracted, slow sale at 6@7c. Beeswax—Demand good, supply short on prime yellow; price, 25@28c.

J. A. LAMON, 44-46 S. Water St.

MILWAUKEE, Apr. 30.—Demand very moderate, supply average of all grades but common quality. Best 1-lbs. 15@16c.; common, 12@13c. Extracted, white, in barrels, 7c.; in kegs, 7½c.; in pails, 7½@8c. Beeswax—demand fair, supply small. Price, 23@28c.
A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 30.—Demand light, supply light. Comb, 10@12c. Extracted, 5@6½c. Beeswax—Demand fair, supply light. Price, 25@27c. A fair to good honey crop for 1892 is expected.

SCHACHT, LEMCKE & STEINER,
16 Drumm Street.

NEW YORK, Apr. 30.—Demand is light, and supply large, except buckwheat comb. We quote: Fancy white comb, 12@14c.; buckwheat, 9@11c. Extracted—Clover and basswood in good demand at 6½@7c.; buckwheat in demand at 5@6c. Beeswax in fair demand at 26@28c.

F. I. SAGE & SON, 183 Reade St.

CHICAGO, Apr. 30.—Demand is slow, supply fair, but not excessive, and market should clean up. Prices: Comb, 15c. is about the top. Extracted, 6, 7@8c.; supply small. Beeswax—Demand good, supply better than last season. Price, 27c. for yellow.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 S. Water St.

BOSTON, Apr. 30.—Demand is light, supply fair. We quote: 1-b. fancy white comb, 13@15c.; extracted, 6@7c. Beeswax—Demand fair, supply light. Price, 28c.

BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham St.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Apr. 30.—Demand is moderate, supply of dark is large, but white is not so plentiful. Prices: Dark comb, 10@13c.; white, 15@17c. Extracted, supply plenty. Beeswax—Demand good, supply small.

STEWART & ELLIOTT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Apr. 30.—Demand is very little for comb at 8@12c. Market quiet. Extracted, 6@7c. Beeswax in good demand at 28@30c. for good stock.

H. K. WRIGHT, 326-328 Broadway.

NEW YORK, Apr. 30.—Demand moderate, and supply reduced, with no more graded 1-b. nor paper cartons, 1-b. We quote: Comb, 1-b., 14@15c. Extracted—Basswood, 7½@7¾c.; buckwheat, 5½@6½c.; Mangrove, 68@75c. per gal. Good demand for dark extracted honey. Beeswax, in fair supply, with small demand, at 26@27c.

F. G. STROHMEYER & CO., 120 Pearl St.

The Convention Hand-Book

is very convenient at Bee-Conventions. It contains a simple Manual of Parliamentary Law and Rules of Order for Local Bee Conventions; Constitution and By Laws for a Local Society; Programme for a Convention, with Subjects for Discussion. In addition to this, there are about 50 blank pages, to make notes upon, or to write out questions, as they may come to mind. They are nicely bound in cloth, and are of the right size for the pocket. We will present a copy for one new subscription to the BEE JOURNAL (with \$1.00 to pay for the same), or 2 subscribers to the HOME JOURNAL may be sent instead of one for the BEE JOURNAL.

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Busy Bees, and How to Manage Them, by W. S. Pouder. Price 10 cents. For sale at this office.